

sent by Mr. Gorman. This amendment was as follows:

"Article 3.—Strike out the words 'to the United States,' and insert in lieu thereof the words 'relinquishing all claim of sovereignty over and title to.'"

"Add at the end of Article 3 the following: 'The United States, desiring that the people of the archipelago shall be enabled to establish a form of free government suitable to their conditions and securing the rights of life, liberty and property and the preservation of order and equal rights therein, assumes for the time being and to the end aforesaid, the control of the archipelago so far as such control shall be needed for the purposes aforesaid, and will provide that the privileges accorded to Spain by Articles 4 and 5 of this treaty shall be enjoyed.'"

"In line 3, article 3, after the word 'Cuba' insert the words 'and in the Philippine archipelago.' In line 5 of the same article, after the word 'Indies' insert 'and.' In lines 3 and 4 of the same article strike out the words 'and in the Philippine archipelago.'"

"In line 3 of article 3, after the word 'Cuba' insert the words 'the Philippines.'"

"In line 3 of the same article strike out the words 'the Philippines.'"

The voting on this amendment proceeded quickly and as all the senators were present it was soon disposed of, 50-35. The votes of senators were closely scanned for pointers on the approaching vote on the treaty itself. The only vote considered as at all significant of a change favorable to the treaty was that of Mr. McHenry, who voted against the amendment. Senators Jones of Nevada, McLaughlin and Keady voted for it.

The vote was immediately announced and papers were sent scurrying through the corridors to announce to the few senators who were not in their seats that the exciting event had arrived. The call proceeded quickly until the name of Senator McLaughlin was announced. He created the first stir of the occasion by a speech in explanation of his vote for the treaty. This was the initial break in the ranks of the opposition. Mr. McLaughlin made a brief statement in explanation of his change of position, giving as cause the hostilities in Manila. "I have," he said, "irrevocably opposed to the expansion of our territory and should have voted against ratification but for the news that has come to us over the cable in the past two days. I then went on to say that the attack upon our troops had brought about a condition of affairs that he should vote for the treaty. This announcement created a hubbub of excitement, for while some senators were informed that he had decided upon a change, there were many who were not in possession of this information. This brought some of the opposition senators to his side with the result that he was compelled to state that he could not any longer see his way clear to cast his vote against the treaty. Continuing his remarks to the senate, he referred to Senator Fairbank's appeal to support the administration as an assurance that the critical condition existing in Manila could be more easily handled if the treaty should be ratified. His friends, who were not willing to embarrass the government at a critical time, if, after the ratification, the administration should fall to pursue the proper course towards the islands, the fault would be that of the government and not his, and he would not be justified in continuing to oppose an act by any apprehension that the administration would not do all that it could. He referred to the agreement to pass the McHenry resolution as a pledge against expansion. In view of this promise and in the hope that ratification would lessen bloodshed in the Philippines, he would, therefore, he said, cast his vote in the affirmative.

He had hardly concluded when Senator McHenry appeared with words of congratulation, saying that he had decided upon the same course. The Louisiana senator made a speech of explanation to the senate, publicly announcing himself only by means of his vote.

Mr. Jones of Nevada, did not vote on the first roll call, but came in from the cloak room before the vote was announced and by unanimous consent made a brief and feeling speech. He said that he was again expanding and if he thought the ratification of the treaty meant expansion he would not vote for it, as he considered a policy of expansion would prove the ruin of the country. The events in Manila during the past two or three days, in his judgment, were likely to do more to discourage expansion than anything that had happened, but had at the same time produced a crisis which made the ratification of the treaty necessary. He considered it a duty to vote for the treaty and consequently cast his vote in the affirmative. With Mr. Jones' vote added the roll stood as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Cullen, Davis, Debo, Ekins, Fairbank, Frazier, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hanna, Hammon, Harris, Hawley, Jones (Nev.), McHenry, Kyle, Lindley, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Nelson, Penrose, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Ross, Sewall, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Tamm, Teller, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wolcott—47.

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Absent and paired—Moore, Cannon and Wilson for, with Mr. White against, and Messrs. Proctor and Wetmore for, with Mr. Turpie against.

On motion of Senator Davis it was then ordered that the yeas and nays vote be made public and afterwards the doors were opened and the senate proceeded with legislative business, attempting to pass the McHenry declaratory resolution as per the promise of that senator.

News of the ratification of the treaty reached the White House almost immediately after the announcement of the vote. President Cleveland, who was with the president at the time and was the first to congratulate him. Naturally the president was gratified at the vote and so expressed himself. Secretary Gage came in soon afterwards and was followed almost immediately by Secretary Alger and Secretary Hay. Within forty minutes after its ratification General Cox, the secretary of the senate, appeared with the treaty itself, which he promptly delivered into the president's hands and then retired. The cabinet members as they left the White House were jubilant over the ratification of the treaty and spoke of it as a great triumph. Secretary Hay expressed his gratification that the treaty was ratified and said he only regretted that it had been found necessary to occupy so much valuable time in doing it. He said the treaty would now be submitted to the Spanish cortes at the session which opens this month and he anticipated no obstruction in that direction to the final exchanges.

"I am glad that the treaty is ratified," said Mr. Cleveland, "and the anti-imperialist as well as from any other. The very height of imperialism is to have these islands now under the control of one man exercising absolute military authority. The ratification of the treaty transfers the disposition of these islands to the American people, who, through their representatives, can give them self-government or make any other disposition of them that our own principles of government or our ideals of national welfare require."

Secretary Alger thought that the confirmation of the news of the ratification at Manila, together with the ratification of the peace treaty, was sufficient to make the day memorable. He spoke of the perils of the position which the American troops have been occupying for so many months, while the fate of the treaty was in issue, and said he was only too pleased now that these troops were free to protect themselves.

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Mr. Allen then addressed the senate upon several resolutions relating to expansion. He devoted the first part of his address to a personal explanation brought out by statements made concerning him and his action with respect to the treaty.

Referring to the statements which have been made as to the action of some of the Democrats in opposing the treaty because of their opposition to the war, Mr. Allen said: "I am not the owner of the conscience of Mr. Bryan. I do not pretend to represent him here or elsewhere, and any intimation to the contrary is entirely unfounded. I am the personal friend of Mr. Bryan and I am also his political friend. I may say of him that I regard him as the superior in knowledge and capacity of any living American statesman. History will rank him with Webster and Clay as one of the greatest statesmen our country has produced. I regard him as a brilliant talent in the political sky as well as Webster and Clay. I know him to be not only able and patriotic, but absolutely sincere in all his words and actions. He is not a demagogue, as the circumstances and timeliness of politics would have the people believe."

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THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon you the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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Bran, Telle, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wolcott—47.

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HAD A JOLLY TIME

Legislators Treated Royally on Their Excursion.

BARNES IS WORKED UP

Over the Alleged Slowness of the Investigators.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 6.—(Special).—Considering the gay time and continued round of pleasure accorded by the citizens of Oklahoma City and Chandler Saturday and Sunday, the members appeared none the worse for their experience when the legislature convened this afternoon. The weather was bitterly cold when the legislative visitors reached Oklahoma City Saturday afternoon, nevertheless the citizens were on hand with carriages and drove their guests to the compress, oil wells, stock yards and other evidences of the city's growth and prosperity. At night there was a reception at the people's house, which was followed up with a generous wine and dining and more speeches. Sunday morning the legislative guests were tendered a special train by the Frisco railroad to visit the new town of Stroud, stopping at Chandler for dinner. The reception at both of these towns was of a most cordial nature.

The investigating committee will probably commence active work tomorrow. It is the present intention of the committee to hold daily sessions until the work in hand is completed, even though it necessitates the absence of the committee members from their other legislative duties. The committee meetings will be open to the public. Governor Barnes is considerably exercised over the security methods of the committee in getting ready for work and is reported to have used emphatic language in the presence of a committee of members who called at the executive office to consult with him on various measures now pending in the legislature. It is said that the governor expressed himself very decidedly that he would discuss no matters of legislation until the investigating committee showed some disposition to commence work on the bills now before the legislature. He said that he had been created; that so far during the session his administration had been pilloried before the public gaze as corrupt and rotten, and he did not propose to have this club held over him through the balance of the session, and just so soon as the investigating committee showed a disposition to commence work on the bills now before the legislature, he would discuss no matters of legislation until the investigating committee showed some disposition to commence work on the bills now before the legislature.

In the council this afternoon the clerk read a communication from the Oklahoma Book and Stationers' association protesting against the passage of the bill to annul the contract made by ex-Auditor Nichols with the American Book company, on the ground that such action would be detrimental to the people of the territory in destroying the value of school books now in the hands of pupils as well as those in the hands of dealers. The protest sets forth that the value of the school books at the present time is \$100,000. The stocks in the hands of dealers is estimated at \$75,000 and any law necessitating a change of books would entail a loss of 50 per cent of the books in the hands of pupils and 20 per cent of the books in the hands of the dealers; besides necessitating an expense of the entire cost of whatever books would be placed in use. It is further represented that any change made in school books would result in disorganizing the school until teachers and pupils could secure the necessary books, and a change from territorial uniformity would affect, as to expense, all who made a change, and would render it more difficult to get supplies for the school. The protest sets forth that the school patrons are not clamoring for an opportunity to throw away the books they now have in order to get an opportunity to purchase new ones.

POOR AND INDIGENT ONES

Provided for Under the Terms of

Indian's Bill.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 6.—(Special).—The council this afternoon in committee of the whole favorably recommended for passage the Indian's bill which provides that every county shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, or in any territory attached thereto, for judicial purposes whenever they shall actually need assistance, and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase land for a poor farm and erect such buildings and make such other improvements thereon as shall be necessary to establish a county asylum for such of the poor of the county as can be properly cared for at such asylum. There is a proviso in the bill that no county asylum shall be established at a greater expense than the sum of \$5,000 without having submitted the proposition to a vote of the people of the county at some general election.

McCreedy bill authorizing the board of trustees of Chandler to annually levy and collect a tax not exceeding 5 mills on the value of all the taxable property of said town for the purpose of repairing, maintaining and operating the sewer works of said town was recommended for passage.

The following new bills were introduced in the council today:

No. 127, by Harrison—An act regulating insurance companies.

No. 128, by Harrison—An act in relation to life and accident insurance companies.

No. 129, by Harrison—An act concerning elections, repealing chapter 23 of the statutes of Oklahoma, and also repealing chapter 23 of the session laws of 1896, and all of chapter 24 of the session laws of 1897, except article 4.

No. 130, by Magness—An act amending section 244, chapter 34, statutes of Oklahoma.

HOUSE ACTION ON BILLS

One Involving Right to Jury Trial Is Re-committed.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 6.—(Special).—The house committee on appropriations this afternoon reported unfavorably on the bill appropriating \$1,200 to indemnify J. T. May for cattle killed and damaged by dipping them under the orders of the territorial quarantine board.

Wood's bill, providing for the dissection of the dead, for the advancement of medical and anatomical science, and preventing subjects thereof, was favorably reported from the committee on medical and sanitary affairs.

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BATTLE

Continued from First Page

not, if we at once strike hard again wherever they show front."

"Their organization, of course, has always been exceedingly poor. There is probably not an officer among them who has any respectable knowledge of modern military science. Their ablest soldier is Pio De Pilar, the East Indian, and yet I doubt very much if he has ever in his life read any of the books of the profession. His consequence proceeds rather from his personal qualities as a fighter than from his ability to direct operations. His force, courage, combative and implacability inspire confidence in him, and to the extent that he is thus a natural military leader he is a dangerous and from our point of view, a bad man. There is no question in my mind that even Aguinaldo has stood in awe of him. It is even possible that Pio De Pilar and his faction coerced Aguinaldo into sanctioning the assault. In the latter's communications to me he reminded me, in excuse for his inability to accede at once to requests made, that he had to consider the wishes of his chiefs. He mentioned no names, but it was generally understood among us that he referred principally to Pio De Pilar. The latter's influence, whatever it may be, can be counted on as irreconcilably hostile to us."

"I think we may expect that defeat at Manila will have a disastrous effect upon Aguinaldo's authority. His supremacy has been based upon his able success in wresting the island from the hands of the Spanish after we had destroyed the Spanish fleet, and upon the importance which he has assumed in the eyes of his followers by reason of confronting us so long with an army. The feebleness of his power having been made manifest, there is every reason to suppose that his numerous rivals, suppressed for the time, will rise to dispute his authority. When they have come to nothing through factional differences and possibly conflicts, they will be entirely amenable to our guidance and rule, I think. They are really docile and amiable people, without much stern stuff—not pugnacious, almost irreconcilable, as our Indians are."

General Greene said: "They have one general who is a man of no mean ability as a military commander. His name is Pio De Pilar, but he is not a Filipino. He is a full-blooded Indian. Aguinaldo showed to General Merritt that he was not of the sort to be conciliated. Another fairly able insurgent commander was a man named Noriel. He was a man, however, whom we could at least treat with."

General Greene was not quite so confident as General Merritt about the result of yesterday's battles. He called attention to the three months' fighting in 1897, when the insurgents inflicted upon the Spanish a loss of 20,000 men and 5,000 wounded. "In ninety days," said General Greene, "I'll tell whether we'll have any more trouble with the insurgents."

CASTORIA.

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New Orleans, Feb. 6.—After consideration of the charges against F. Oppenheimer, whose stable was suspended on February 2, for suspicious running of the horse Klepper, the stewards recommended today that further entry of the horses Klepper, Maepa and Felicia be refused at this meeting.

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